

BARRE DAILY TIMES

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THE BARRE DAILY TIMES, INC.
 Frank E. Langley, Publisher.

January 1—don't swear; swear off.

Now for a splendid year in business progress!

The allies seem to be attacking Montpelier's breastworks on the sergeant-at-arms appointment. However, the defenses are strong.

Things are shaping up for another great drive on the western war front in Europe. Germany can only stave it off by peace negotiations.

There might be more world sympathy for General Von Bissing, custodian of Belgium, who is now very ill, if the world did not remember Edith Cavell, nurse.

L. P. Thayer nominates H. C. Whitehill for sergeant-at-arms; Mr. Whitehill nominates D. J. Dwinell for the same position; Mr. Dwinell nominates—well, that is telling.

The speaker at the meeting of Washington county milk producers, who urged the farmers to keep the dirt at home for soil tilling instead of trying to sell it in the milk product, made a hit sure enough.

Dr. Don D. Grout of Waterbury has resigned as superintendent of the Vermont state hospital. He had much to do with the establishment of the institution of which he has been head during the nearly 16 years of his life. He is to be succeeded by Dr. Watson L. Wasson, the assistant superintendent, and so the continuity of Dr. Grout's policies is assured.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

That would be, perhaps, a natural conclusion to draw inasmuch as Dr. Wasson has so long been assistant to Dr. Grout, and it is to be presumed that the new superintendent will be mindful of the many good points of administration emphasized by his predecessor. However, Dr. Wasson is not such an administrative standpointer that he has no initiative of his own; and it is to be expected that he will adapt himself to changing conditions in the conduct of hospitals for the insane even if such adaptation should necessitate a divergence from the methods already in force. How to bring about the proper adaptation is quite a problem, but there is confidence in Dr. Wasson's capacity to accomplish it, with the co-operation of the officials who are more directly accountable to the state for the administration of the hospital, laying the foundation on some of the practicable methods used by Dr. Grout.

UP TO GERMANY NOW.

The reply offered by the entente allies to the peace feeler of the central powers cannot be taken as an absolute rejection of peace proposals at this time, although it does seem to set aside the first move made by Germany and her allies toward the consummation of that end. The peace such as Germany offers is rejected, as it was expected that it would be rejected; but, as against that rejection, a statement is made on which the entente allies might be expected to enter into a conference. Therein the entente allies go Germany and her supporters one better and state with some degree of definiteness on what grounds they would consider the cessation of warfare. The central powers' note was extremely indefinite as to the expectation of those powers along the line of a treaty; the entente's reply is fairly clear in that respect. And, too, the entente note replies to the note presented by President Wilson, who sought some definite statement of basis on which peace conferences could be held. There really is no need of another statement to President Wilson, but out of courtesy such a reply will, of course, be made. The next move is put squarely up to the central powers under Germany's leadership, either to follow out in good faith the suggestion of President Wilson for a statement of terms on which they would enter peace conferences or to unmask the hypocrisy which the entente nations seem to think they are hiding behind. This diplomatic sparring for an opening for peace is a long drawn out and devious operation and cannot be hurried. The United States and the other neutral nations must possess their souls in patience, now that the first moves have been made.

BRATTLEBORO'S QUANDARY: BARRE'S SOLUTION.

With the prospective completion of its federal building in February, Brattleboro faces the necessity of losing \$1,200 annual income which the government paid for postoffice quarters in the town building, and the Brattleboro Reformer calls attention to the situation by explaining that the vacated room might be rented to private parties or it could be utilized for town purposes, namely, offices for some of the most important public servants. The situation in Brattleboro is almost identical with that which faced Barre a few years ago. The federal government had long been a tenant of the city building, paying approximately the same rental as it pays now in Brattleboro, but when the federal building was completed it threw open a large section of the first floor in the city hall. Whether to forego the comfortable income accruing from the rental of the space to

private parties or to utilize the space for municipal office room was a question of discussion; or rather it was a question whether the municipality could afford to give up the annual rental and at the same time expend a considerable sum of money in the rearranging of the partitions to suit the needs of city officials. The need of more room for the municipal government was admitted. Finally, the decision was reached to transform the quarters formerly occupied by the postoffice; and as a result the lower floor of the city hall is the home of most of the important city officials, and the accommodation to the public in knowing where to find officials during office hours is very satisfying. The loss of the \$1,200 annual rental was, of course, felt at the outset, but the feeling wore off and the deficit was met in some other way. So, if Brattleboro's need for room for corporation officials is as great as Barre's was, the experience of the latter city may be used in convincing Brattleboro of the wisdom of utilizing the space vacated by the postoffice by turning it into quarters for town officers.

CURRENT COMMENT

Names Whitehill for Sergeant-at-Arms.

With three Montpelier men scrambling for the place and one, at least, showing his lack of the qualifications needed, why not elect H. C. Whitehill of Waterbury? He lives near enough Montpelier so that he could perform all the duties incumbent upon him easily without having to reside in the capital city. He is a prince of good fellows, but that is not all. He is a self-made man, educated in the school and college of hard knocks. He has the backbone to do the right thing and say no when it ought to be said.

A Caledonia county boy born and bred, he has won his success in Washington county, and made good in every place to which duty has called him.

Let's leave Montpelier out for once and put in the best man; one who knows everybody and deserves recognition as one of the successful young men of Vermont.—Morrisville Messenger.

Should Have Been Sent.

The rumor of the withdrawal from Washington of the Mexican "ambassador-designate," Mr. Arredondo, may be due to the Carranza government's despair of ever having him received as a full ambassador. An entirely different conclusion should exist during a period of such difficulty as the present in our relations with Mexico. The Senate confirmed the nomination of Ambassador Fletcher last spring, and he ought to have been sent to Mexico City long since to interpret the president's policy to Carranza and to care for American interests. We have been injured, and Mexican pride has been hurt by the failure to exchange ambassadors. It is absurd to recognize a government and then for more than a year fail to take advantage of the best channel of communication with it. Even if the Carranza government were unstable and unlikely to last, the United States would need a representative in Mexico City in order to do business with its successor.—Springfield Republican.

Overdoing Christmas.

There are many people, mostly women, who send off Christmas gifts by the score or the hundred. For months the campaign of gift preparation has been on. They have toiled over embroidery until their eyes were tired. Stores have been visited for the dozen and tiresome hours of shopping spent. People of this type are morbidly deprecating. They like every gift to have a distinct appropriateness. This means thoughtful consideration of each souvenir. Then there is a long job of wrapping and dispatching them. The sender usually wants to do it herself to make the packages look attractive, and the addresses must be in her own handwriting. By the time they are off, the giver is almost used up. It has taken her best thought for a month. Meanwhile many of the recipients for reasons of economy or otherwise, would have preferred to receive no gifts at all. They dislike to be placed under obligation. If only the money such unwise giving costs could be given to charity how much relief would be created at both ends of the line!—White River Junction Landmark.

Lloyd George Begins Well in Ireland.

Nearly 600 Irishmen are to be released for Christmas. These men were hastily imprisoned. The soldiers who had charge of suppressing the Irish revolution made no fine distinctions as to whom they executed and whom they let live. They were even less careful concerning the persons they imprisoned. The way in which the Dublin uprising was handled by the British has left Ireland seething from fresh wounds, more uncompromising than ever. To many in this country it was a shocking revelation that so many had been in prison.

In deciding to release the prisoners interned at the time of the rebellion the English government has taken one step toward the pacification of Ireland. The many families which will receive their own home again for Christmas will not now feel so bitter toward the government as they did. They will be more willing to believe the assurance that the Irish question is to be treated with fairness by the Lloyd George government. But it would be a mistake to suppose, for a moment, that nothing more need be done to get Ireland into line with the rest of the United Kingdom. Mr. Redmond and his followers will no doubt be pleased with the action, but they will remain in the opposition until more steps have followed the first. A wholesale release of Irish political prisoners will make them more willing to believe that Lloyd George means well toward Ireland. It is a good beginning.—Boston Globe.

Mr. Wilson's Peace Note.

Seldom has American opinion undergone more marked change than in its feeling toward the president's note to the European powers. First accounts indicated that it was a case of "taking soundings" as to what the war was about from the several points of view. This appeared innocent enough, but a more deliberate reading of the text shows its primary effect a re-enforcing of the claims of the Teutonic allies. The

world, here and abroad, so estimates it. Secretary Lansing's inexcusable conflicting statements of Thursday did nothing to raise the tone of the episode. In one he terrified the nation by an allusion, which nobody understood, to our being "on the verge of war," and then followed this by a wishy-washy explanation of his original purpose. As presented side by side in yesterday morning's paper, they contributed nothing to the reputation of our state department.

Then the torrential outpouring of the stock market, rising and falling as Lansing's lips moved, turning over millions of dollars from some hands to those of others, with the indications, which usually appear at such times, that some people sensed what it all meant better than did others, has not added to the serenity of the picture.

In another column this morning we give our readers a chance to discuss the question, and besides take from the New York Times a searching analysis of the situation by George W. Wickersham, former attorney-general, and a publicist of discrimination and vigor. Among our own contributors, Mr. Walter Campbell Taylor speaks more pointedly still. We do not agree with all he says, but in the spirit of the free forum we readily give him a chance to say it.—Boston Herald.

The Entente's Reply.

On its face the reply of the entente is a sharp rebuff of Germany's peace overtures, yet it leaves a loophole. In calling the proposal a sham, in saying that a mere suggestion of negotiations with no mention of terms is not an offer of peace, the allies allow themselves room to reconsider in case Germany is ready to demonstrate that its proposal was not a sham, that it is ready to make known its terms, and that its motives were not, as the allies suspect, to sow dissension, to trick neutrals, and to stiffen the temper of the people of the central powers. The note is not a conciliatory document—there can be no doubt about that. It meets the German contention of being forced to make war with the direct charge that Germany and Austria forced the war upon the allies and with stinging references to Germany's broken pledges which will make it hard for German pride to swallow. While Germany puts foremost the responsibility for continuing the war, the allies insist on recalling the responsibility for beginning it, and negotiations on that basis will be difficult. Yet if Germany has an offer to make which it thinks the allies would accept, it is too soon to despair of its being brought to the knowledge of the entente. The next step may depend on how much Germany wants an early peace.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Bad, Isn't It?

"There seems to be a strange affinity between a ducky and a chicken. I wonder why?" said Jones.
 "Naturally enough," replied Brown.
 "One is descended from Ham and the other from eggs."



OVERCOAT TIME

and here are the timely overcoats for every time—daytime and nighttime, for fair, cold or stormy weather.

Knee length for style, but we go to any length to suit your requirements. Coats of fur inside or outside.

Business coats at \$25, silk lined.

Others from \$15 up.

SPECIAL SHOWING of boys' overcoats, ages 3 to 17.

Mackinaws, sweaters, etc.

F. H. Rogers & Company
 Clothing and Furnishings

HEAVY RUBBERS

Hub Mark, Ball Band and Goodrich make, all styles, work and dress wear.

Heavy tan high shoes for the boys—Bass make.

Rogers' Walk-Over Boot Shop
 170 No. Main St.

MONTPELIER

Deaths of Lewis N. Wood, 38, and Mrs. Arabella Blanchard, 89.

Lewis N. Wood, aged 38 years, well known throughout Vermont because of his prominence in the Democratic party, died suddenly at his home here Saturday afternoon. He was talking with one of his employees when he was suddenly taken worse and died within a few minutes. Mr. Wood had been recovering from pneumonia and his family thought he was making an excellent recovery when his heart seemed to break under the strain. He was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Wood of this city. When the state voted local option he held one of the first second-class licenses here. Later he owned and operated a hotel in Swanton. For many years he was employed by the New York Granite Co., but in recent years he had owned and operated a granite shed here under the name of the Green Mountain Granite Co., doing a nice business. He was held in high esteem in Montpelier. The funeral will take place at 9 o'clock from St. Augustine's church Tuesday morning.

Mrs. Arabella Blanchard, aged 89 years, died at her home on School street about 2 o'clock Sunday morning following a couple of weeks' illness with heart trouble. She had been rugged and healthy for a woman of her years until the sudden breaking down of health commenced. She was the oldest woman member of the Unitarian church, having identified herself with it when it was first organized in Montpelier. She is survived by three sons, George L. Fred and Willis Blanchard, who are prominent in the business affairs of Montpelier. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Montpelier high school basketball team defeated the College Stars Saturday evening in the armory by a score of 47 to 18 in a poorly played game on each side. There was considerable rough playing and holding, although but few fouls were called. In the first period the teams were evenly matched, but in the last the high school team ran away from their opponents. Luck was with the high school in shooting for baskets. The high school team was composed of Smith, Kelley, Jangraw, Clark, Gross and Woodworth, while the College Stars were J. J. and F. Laird, Smith, Pape and Bartlett.

Sheriff F. H. Tracy has appointed W. J. Batchelder of Plainfield as deputy in place of E. D. Bartlett, who recently died. Among the candidates for the position were John Ryan, Walter Wells and E. V. Duke.

George Foley in city court Saturday afternoon pleaded guilty to vagrancy and was sentenced to four months in the house of correction. Foley was arrested for "pan-handling" people on the street Thursday evening. He was recently arrested for stealing in Burlington under the name of Clark.

Miss Bernice Pembroke visited Sunday in St. Albans. Mr. and Mrs. Amos Lanier, who have

BEGAN BUSINESS JANUARY 4, 1904

The Peoples National Bank

STATEMENT JAN. 1, 1917

ASSETS
 Loans and discounts\$455,395.21
 U. S. bonds to secure circulating notes 100,000.00
 U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits 7,000.00
 Bonds to secure postal savings deposit 23,000.00
 Redemption fund 5 per cent. cir. notes 5,000.00
 All other bonds and securities 271,317.84
 Cash and reserve balances 59,228.71
 Due from other banks and bankers 4,451.26

\$925,393.02

LIABILITIES
 Capital stock\$100,000.00
 Surplus and profits 35,595.05
 Circulating notes 100,000.00
 Deposits including Jan. 1st interest 665,489.89
 Postal savings deposits 14,058.08
 United States deposit 5,000.00
 Reserved for taxes and interest 1,750.00
 Dividend No. 25 3,500.00

\$925,393.02

DIRECTORS

C. W. Melcher Ira C. Calef W. M. Holden
 C. W. Averill W. D. Smith F. N. Braley
 F. D. Ladd A. J. Young D. P. Town

been visiting in Worcester, Mass., returned home Saturday evening, accompanied by William, their son, who will visit here a few days.

Safer.

"Yes, he started life as a burglar," "And reformed?"
 "That's as you happen to look at it: at his first trial, when his lawyer took the entire proceeds of the robbery he had committed to defend him, he thought he saw a better and safer graft than burglary; so he studied law."—Houston Post.

A Logical Supposition.

Jessie, aged five, spent an interesting hour in one of Washington's parks watching men putting cotton bands about the trees. Some weeks later she was walking along Connecticut avenue when she noted a man with a mourning band about one arm.
 "Mamma," she said, "what's to prevent them from crawling up his other arm?"

Wanted—Store centrally located or would consider one-half of store. Mrs. C. F. Millar, 'phone 615.

A Bigger Christmas Club

than ever are the indications now for our 1917 Club

Since we introduced this method four years ago to the people of Barre and vicinity, of savings small amounts weekly, there has never been as much enthusiasm shown as this year. Our old friends are coming back and opening up larger accounts, and many who have never tried this plan have already joined for this year.

We Have Ten Classes

ranging from 1c to \$2.00 per week, so you can deposit as much or as little as you choose. Call or send in your name with the first week's payment and card will be promptly filled out.

The \$1,000.00 in Cash Prizes

will prove a very interesting contest, and any member can compete. Join any day this week at

THE HOME OF THE CHRISTMAS CLUB

Barre Savings Bank & Trust Co.

Howland Bldg., Barre, Vt.

F. G. HOWLAND, Prest. W. A. DREW, Treas.
 Open Saturday and Monday evenings from 7 to 8 o'clock

What Is a Mutual Savings Bank?

Northfield Savings Bank

Incorporated 1867
 Northfield, Vt.

A Bank owned by depositors and managed entirely in their interests.

ANNUAL REPORT, JULY 1, 1916

Deposits \$1,062,931.94 Guaranty Fund \$128,404.14

Strength—

During an existence of nearly fifty years, Northfield Savings Bank has EARNED a guaranty fund, every dollar of which is held for the protection of depositors against loss, one of the largest guaranty funds in the state, in proportion to its deposits. The income from this fund belongs to the depositors exclusively.

Results—

The first bank in central Vermont to raise the rate of interest to four per cent. on savings deposits. That was some years ago.

The first bank in central Vermont to pay more than four per cent.

The only mutual savings bank in the state to pay more than four per cent. July 1, 1916.

The trustees have recently declared a dividend at the rate of four and one-fourth per cent. payable January 1, 1917, on all savings deposits.

The Future—

The promise Northfield Savings Bank holds out to savings depositors, for the future, may be read in the high record of security and results in the past. First of all, a strong institution, and second, a rate of interest depending on the income.

FRANK PLUMLEY, President.
 JOHN L. MOSELEY, Vice-President.
 HEBER C. CADY, Treasurer.

A. W. Badger & Company

THE LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS AND UNDERTAKERS OF THE CITY
 TELEPHONE 447-11

Have You Joined Our 1917 Thrift Club?

If Not, Join To-day

We feel that we are doing a real good to the people of our community in sounding a note of warning to the fathers, mothers, teachers and guardians of our children. Only one child in a hundred can keep his money in his possession and not let it slip through his fingers. You now have an opportunity of teaching your children the habit of thrift.

You know a boy's nickels or dimes

fairly burn holes in his pockets if he cannot get to a store to spend them. What is to become of this little fellow if he keeps up this pace? The Thrift Club will help all of the children in our city to establish the habit of thrift. Everyone who joins our Thrift Club will form the habit by making their weekly trip to the bank.

Set the example by joining yourselves.

The Quarry Savings Bank & Trust Co.

B. A. EASTMAN, President

A. P. ABBOTT, Vice-President

C. M. WILLEY, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS

Ben A. Eastman
 H. J. M. Jones

A. P. Abbott
 W. G. Reynolds
 B. W. Hooker

J. M. Boutwell
 H. F. Cutler
 H. H. Jackson

W. H. Miles
 E. L. Scott

Granite Savings Bank and Trust Company

Barre, Vermont

STATEMENT JANUARY 1, 1917

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans	\$1,489,391.04	Capital stock	\$75,000.00
Real estate and banking house	30,306.12	Surplus and profits	27,523.59
Bonds and securities	276,300.00	Dividend, 3 per cent.	2,250.00
Accrued interest receivable	29,056.08		
Other assets	487.13	Deposits (including interest due depositors Jan. 1, 1917)	1,833,730.63
Cash on hand and in banks	112,963.85		
	\$1,938,504.22		\$1,938,504.22

1916 has been a successful year for us. We take this opportunity to thank our customers for their patronage and wish them a happy and prosperous New Year.

Money Deposited in our Savings Department on or Before January 10 will draw interest from January 1 at 4 per cent.

OFFICERS

JOHN TROW, President
 CHAS. H. WISHART, Treasurer

FRANK F. CAVE, Vice-President
 C. L. CURRIER, Vice-President

DIRECTORS

JOHN TROW
 J. WARD CARVER

C. L. CURRIER
 FRANK F. CAVE

JAMES T. MARRION
 WILL A. WHITCOMB

CHAS. H. WISHART